

Agency France-Presse
OSAKA, Japan — More than 100 puppeteers from eight countries are scheduled to take part in an international festival here April 23-29, organizers said Friday.

The organizers said the event would include the Japanese Bunraku puppet show and a performance by the U.S. puppeteer Shari Lewis. The other countries represented in the festival will be Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, India and Korea.

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	1,054,000	105 1/2	105 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Merck	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	2,145.12	2,145.12	2,145.12	2,145.12
Comp	2,145.12	2,145.12	2,145.12	2,145.12
Trans	2,145.12	2,145.12	2,145.12	2,145.12
Health	2,145.12	2,145.12	2,145.12	2,145.12

NYSE Index				
Category	High	Low	Open	Close
Technology	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Healthcare	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Financial	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Consumer	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12

NYSE Closing				
Vol. at 4 P.M.	12:30/1:00	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	12:30/1:00	Prev. consolidated close
1,054,000	105 1/2	1,054,000	105 1/4	105 1/4
1,054,000	24 1/2	1,054,000	24 1/4	24 1/4
1,054,000	24 1/2	1,054,000	24 1/4	24 1/4

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
Industrial	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Healthcare	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Financial	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Consumer	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12

NASDAQ Index				
Category	High	Low	Open	Close
Technology	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Healthcare	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Financial	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Consumer	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	1,054,000	105 1/2	105 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Merck	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Govt	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Corp	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Muni	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Intl	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12

NYSE Mixed, Dow Drops Back

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Friday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 14.63, to 2,140.40, after climbing 7.86 to a record high of 2,155.03 on Thursday.

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Advances led declines by an 8-7 ratio. Big Board volume amounted to about 1,477 million shares, compared with 1,614 million Thursday.

Analysts said the closing of trading in April futures and options on the Major Market Index made some traders cautious early in the session.

But Steven Weinglass, chairman of the executive committee at Lazard, Frères & Co., said that for most of the session, investors took advantage of declines related to the expirations to buy stocks, especially blue chips, at slightly lower prices.

"Every money manager and every individual investor seems to feel they are missing the boat; so when prices do come down, a lot of buying comes in," Mr. Weinglass said.

He said investors believed that a cut in the discount rate was imminent and that falling interest rates would make stocks and bonds "the only logical investment."

Charles Jensen of MKI Securities said that it was "encouraging" that the market seemed reluctant to back down from record high levels.

He said expectations of a discount-rate cut in the near future and the belief that ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Geneva would not be able to reach an agreement to prop up oil prices indicated that the market could climb higher.

The Commerce Department reported Friday that personal income rose 0.2 percent in March while personal spending climbed 0.3 percent. The data was in line with economists' expectations.

At 3 P.M., Eastern Airlines was at the top of the NYSE active list, easing slightly. Pan American World Airways was also lower.

Harris Graphics was advancing. Its board said it would consider an offer from AM International.

In the high-technology sector, IBM and Honeywell were lower. Burroughs, which Thursday reported a sharp earnings drop, was off sharply.

Texas Instruments was advancing again after reporting earlier this week that its semiconductor operations were doing better than had been expected. Several analysts recommended the stock.

Digital Equipment was gaining. On Thursday it said its third-quarter profits rose 86 percent.

Other big gainers at 3 P.M. included Warner Communications and Polaroid.

Among other blue chips, Navistar was up. AT&T, General Electric and Union Carbide were lower, while U.S. Steel, Philip Morris, R.J. Reo, and Johnson & Johnson were flat.

Dow Chemical was ahead after adding 1% Thursday when it reported higher first-quarter earnings.

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Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
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Amgen	1,054,000	24 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the market summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some smaller items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

AMEX Stock Index				
Category	High	Low	Open	Close
Technology	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Healthcare	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Financial	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
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Healthcare	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
Financial	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12	1,145.12
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TRAVEL/SPAIN/1986

A Correspondent's Postscript

Forget the Clichés, What Endures Is the Land's Friendliness

By James M. Markham

PEOPLE who fall in love run the danger of turning the objects of their love into caricatures, emblems of perfection, frozen in time and the imagination. The danger is fairly great in the case of Spain, which has always lured foreigners searching for the unknown, or anti-modern, the exotic at the fringes of Europe, the tragic and the fairly dangerous. They face the risk of falling in love with an abstraction, for a declining number of Spaniards see themselves this way. I lived six years in Spain—six very good years in the sun. When I set off for Madrid, Richard Eder, a friend, colleague and gifted writer who knows the country well, said what at the time I found to be a surprisingly brutal thing for so nice a man: "The thing I like about Spaniards is that they are nice."

"Nice" was one of the last adjectives that could have popped into the mind of someone whose Spain was an amalgam of Garcia Lorca, Goya, Hemingway, the grotesque and the Spanish Civil War newsreel footage and one very hurried trip by train to Madrid from Paris and then by car to Lisbon. Other words crowded out plain "nice." "Austere" was one. "Catholic" was another—Catholic in the unrelenting and unyielding sense of the Counter Reformation. "Proud, haughty, quick to anger and slow to forgive." The clichés piled on.

But I was very soon to learn that the Spaniards are, indeed, one of the great peoples of the world, comfortable with themselves in their beautiful, self-contained, un-drenched nation. hospitable, open, friendly to children—in a word, nice. And this is the Spain that never leaves you even though you leave it.

I will tell a story to explain. For my daughter's sixth birthday, I came home with a Spanish cocker spaniel who was quickly named Felipe—after Felipe de Borbón y Grecia, the crown prince. The real Felipe used to ride by our house every morning on his mother's lap on his way to school. My daughter and son would stand in front of our house and wave to the little prince and, sometimes, he would wave back.

As it happened, I had my first audience with his dad, King Juan Carlos I, in the Hendid Palacio de Oriente, and my daughter, Tinka, entrusted me with a lot of Spanish to pass on to Felipe. I related her morning vigils and related a postscript that read: "P.S. I like the name Felipe so much that I named my cocker spaniel Felipe."

Arriving at the Palacio de Oriente, I mentioned this important episode to a gentleman from the protocol section who read it, smiled, then when I came to the part about the dog, embarrassed, he noted that Anglo-Saxons have somewhat different, more indulgent and anthropomorphic ideas about dogs than Spaniards do, and that it might be wisest simply to deliver the letter by the king but leave off the postscript. I nodded and went in to see Juan Carlos I, after an extremely relaxed and frank conversation that lasted more than an hour, forgot this advice and handed him the whole letter. He promised to deliver it.

The next day there was a knock on the front door. Mary, a Philippine woman who helped out at the house, confronted two enormous royal guards who quivered. "Es esta la casa de la señora Tinka Markham?"

At this point, Felipe, the dog, barked out of the door, prompting cries of "Felipe, Felipe!" Terrified, Mary chased after the beast and, with the help of the armed guards, retrieved him. They then handed her an endearing letter from Felipe and a photograph for Tinka. It hangs on our wall to this day.

Such gestures are not just the province of royalty in Spain. The habit of small courtesies runs strong in a nation that has a comic knight errant at the heart of its literary tradition. In small and large Spanish towns, asking directions from another driver is very likely to produce an invitation to be led to one's destination. One key to fathoming this downright friendliness is to watch well-loved children are in Spain. Take your own into a restaurant and well see for yourself.

There is, of course, the stunning beauty of the country. Not so much along

(Continued on Page 8C)

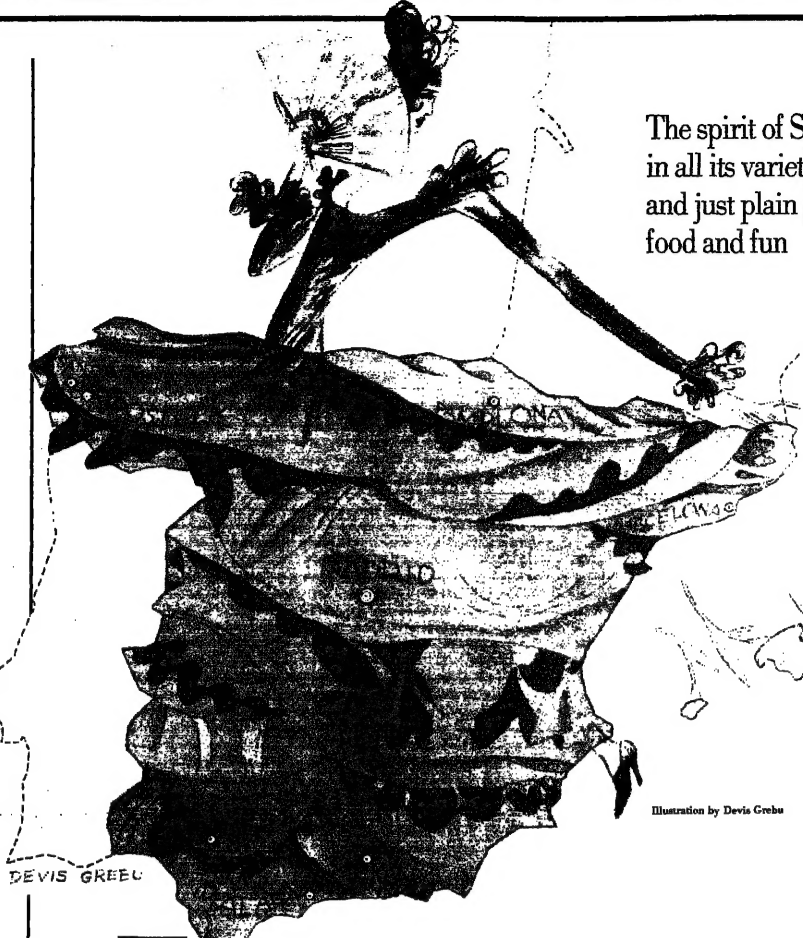


Illustration by Devis Greb

The spirit of Spain
in all its variety, beauty
and just plain good
food and fun

Fiestas for Celebrating With Style

By Mary Peirson Kennedy

BARCELONA—Spaniards have a genius for music, song and dancing that no amount of repression has ever put down. And since the arrival of democracy 10 years ago, there has been a true cultural explosion. Art, song, dance and theater festivals abound, not just in the large cities but in the small towns as well.

In Catalonia, forgotten music, old musical instruments and mimes have been unearthed, and old dances and poems brought to light. Maria Tajer, who is in charge of the entertainment for Barcelona's festivals, calls it a "going back to roots, an opposition to TV and mass culture."

"During the Franco years, festivals were lower key and more in secret," she said. "But now, people are looking to themselves and asking, 'Who am I?'"

Festivals in Spain are as different as the regions that spawn

them. In Barcelona, there is the *sardana*, the national dance of Catalonia to which Picasso devoted many paintings and drawings. One can see them at the Picasso museum in Barcelona. A dignified and graceful dance, it is entirely different from the wildness of the flamenco dances in the south.

For the religious festivals, solemnity and finesse are combined with fireworks and lively celebrations, such as the Day of Santiago in Santiago de Compostela on July 24.

No mention of events is complete without the *fiesta brava*, the bullfights. The season begins in March in Castellón and Valencia, coinciding with fair time in each city, and then goes to Seville in April, Córdoba and Madrid in May, Pamplona in July, and Bilbao and Málaga in August. It ends in October in Zaragoza with the *fiesta de Pilar*.

These are the big ones that a bullfighter needs to make it to the top, but there are hundreds of other bullfights as well. Some are held in makeshift bullrings in the plazas of tiny villages, where

boys dream of "cutting two ears" at Las Ventas in Madrid during the feria of San Isidro.

As bullfight aficionados can tell you, the *corralejos* are posted well in advance giving the time, place, bullfighters and bull breeders if you are interested in seeing this unique Spanish fiesta.

The following is a sampling of festivals travelers can experience through spring and summer. Tourist offices, hotels, city halls or cultural centers can provide hours and ticket information.

Madrid

San Isidro from about May 10 to 18, the biggest feria of Madrid, has recuperated much of its charm and lost traditions.

There are daily bullfights, street festivals, celebrations in the city center, sporting events, music and dance, gastronomic contests and international theater.

In June, July and August, that particularly Spanish musical treat, the zarzuela, a kind of light opera, will be performed at

(Continued on Page 8B)

SHOPPING

FREQUENT travelers will note that prices in Spain have gone up since the first of the year, due in part to the value-added tax that came with entry into the European Community. But traditional good buys in Spain are still good—fine leather, porcelain, ceramics and handmade lace. For small gifts, there are the beautifully packaged soaps from Maja and Heno de Pravia. Finding something unusual is often a matter of knowing where to look.

Antique Lace

For antique lace and linens, look for specialty shops in large cities. A hand-embroidered pure linen sheet can be purchased for about 10,000 pesetas. Handmade lace—*punto in alto*—is available from retail outlets in La Coruña, Ciudad Real and Barcelona.

Pot Luck

For ceramics and porcelain, overware from Girona, the *botijo* or unglazed pottery drinking jugs for keeping water cool and blue-and-green Granada pottery are among regional favorites. The willowy Lladro porcelain statues in pale blues, greys and greens are made in Tivernes Blancas in Valencia, but beware of imitations. Authorized stores are clearly

marked. A small goose will cost about 2,400 pesetas; a major piece of a special series, 30,000 pesetas. The marks to look for: flower and Lladro stamp for a piece without defects; flower, stamp and serial number for limited editions.

Saddling Up

In the provinces of Madrid and Toledo, leatherworkers, whose industry dates from the 14th century, still turn out harnesses, saddles and hunting and fishing equipment. And in most villages of Andalusia, at least one craftsman makes and

sells the traditional ornate saddle and leather donkey saddle.

Designer Boots

For boots and shoes in designer leather, prices start at 5,000 to 20,000 pesetas. One leather store that has outlets in most major cities is Loewe's, but shoe shops and leather stores are everywhere, especially on the Paseo de Gracia in Barcelona or the Calle Serrano in Madrid. For less than 1,300 pesetas a pair, colorful canvas footwear is everywhere.

—MARY PEIRSON KENNEDY





A Gallego in a local bar (above) is as much a part of Galicia's landscape as the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela and a woman coiffed with gregos.



The Green Province

Modern Pilgrims Retrace Route To Galicia's 'Waterfall of Stone'

By Barbara Bell

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA — Galicia, the region that fills the northwest corner of Spain, the "top left" above Portugal on a map of the Iberian Peninsula, is an intensely blue and green land of long seacoasts, gently sloping fields, rain, palm trees and estuaries called *rias* that reach deeply inland, a place that travelers in the Middle Ages struggled toward and sometimes died trying to reach.

The tomb of Saint James the Apostle in the massive cathedral here, one of the holiest shrines in Christendom along with Jerusalem and Rome, attracted as many as two million pilgrims a year for centuries. With the end of mass pilgrimages in the late 16th century, though, essentially agricultural and maritime Galicia slipped from the consciousness of the industrializing world.

Spaniards themselves made fun of Galicia's geographical isolation and allegedly backward ways such as devotion to traditions like *romerías*, colorful celebrations to the sound of bagpipes (a legacy of the Celts, who occupied the region in about the 6th century B.C.), marking the feast days of hundreds of locally revered saints.

The cooking of Galicia, based on fish and shellfish fresh from the sea and rivers, and beef, pork, and vegetables (turnip greens, called *grelos*, are particular favorites here) from nearby farms, was largely scorned in Madrid and Barcelona as rough and unsophisticated. Galician wine was known mainly for its thick consistency and the shocking, deep purple color of the variety called Ri-

beiro, which stained tablecloths and drinkers' mouths.

But things have changed.

"Galicia has become fashionable," said a young Galician television broadcaster recently after covering a presentation of Galician-designed clothing.

"Spaniards from all over are interested in Galicia, its art, its history and its traditions," she said. "They're proud now to come on a trip to Santiago de Compostela."

"And the food! Galician regional cooking is the chic thing to eat in restaurants in Madrid and men who don't know much about wine order albariño [a fruity white wine from the Galician coast] to impress their friends."

Much remains in Galicia from the days when pilgrims thronged the Camino de Santiago.

The hospice built to accommodate the pilgrims by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand, the Hospital de los Reyes Católicos, adjacent to the Cathedral of Santiago, is still the region's most prestigious address for travelers. It will soon join the network of Spain's government-run *paradores*, of which Galicia already boasts eight.

Artistic treasures, chief among them the cathedral itself and including monasteries, churches, inns and hospitals that grew up along the pilgrim route, have only gained in beauty with the patina of centuries.

Galicia's most enduring assets, of course,

are its tranquil blue and green landscapes. From sunny harbors dotted with brightly painted fishing boats, they stretch past emerald-green vegetable plots tended by old ladies dressed in black and on to darker green hills that blend finally into blue mist.

The rich greens in those vistas have something to do with rain, a word that tends to make Gallegos, the people of Galicia, either chuckle or blanch.

Tired of jokes circulating in the rest of Spain about rain falling almost all of the time on Galicia and unceasingly on Santiago de Compostela, a tourism official in that city talked cheerfully about long stretches of sunshine, especially in summer and fall. Only slightly daunted when he emerged from his office into a downpour, he raised his umbrella, commenting that one local tourist slogan is "Santiago, where the rain is art."

THE elaborate Baroque main facade of the cathedral, called the Obradoiro, has been described as a "waterfall of stone"; indeed, rain seems to complement it. And the cathedral's masterful Door of Glory, with 12th-century Romanesque carvings and a central pillar, in whose cold stone a visitor can fit his own fingers into the deep imprints made by the hands of centuries of pilgrims, is well protected from the elements inside the Obradoiro facade.

Many of Santiago's most charming streets, which are enlivened day and night by university students, have arcades running their lengths to shelter pedestrians from the rain, which falls especially in winter months. The



Farmers work in the fields among the green and wooded slopes of Galicia province.

rains have added gold and green moss to the old monuments.

Toward the northern and western coasts, skies are more likely to be clear. Spanish middle-class families, many of them from Madrid, have summered on Galicia's bays and islands for generations.

Because of the deep *rias*, Atlantic currents exert a warming influence on the Galician climate far inland. Palm trees grow in Santiago and are numerous along the coasts, where azaleas and camellias flower and orange and

lemon trees thrive. Pirates and soldiers of many empires have jostled their way across these coasts and hillside, leaving fortifications scattered over the region's four provinces.

Crete, the only province without a seacoast, has thermal springs and impressive monasteries. Lugo is the name of both a city encircled by more than two kilometers of high medieval walls and a province whose northern coast is a succession of beaches.

The two provinces that provide most of

the picture-postcard images of Galicia, however, are La Coruña, with coasts on both Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, and Pontevedra, with a coastline stretching south to Miño River's border with Portugal.

Both are famous for their estuaries. Coruña's called the *Ria de Atlas* and Pontevedra's known as the *Ria de Sar*.

Like the northern cities of El Ferrol, La Coruña, Vigo, in Pontevedra province, an old city whose character is bound up in the sea. Spilling down hillside to a harbor and a broad bay that is sheltered from Atlantic waves by small islands.

La Coruña, on which Canas and St. Francis Drake are both supposed to have landed Vigo is a place of ship chandlers, freight and ferries.

To savor the sights and tastes of quintessential Galicia, a visitor can sail on a lit ferry from Vigo's passenger dock past oyster going ships and fishing boats across the bay, where sunsets are spectacular, to the village of Cangas de Morrazo. Just outside the village, on the road to Fido and its ancient stone cross, is Casa Simón, an excellent pit to sample Galician regional cooking.

Platters of lobster and fish and shellfish great variety cover a table near the big kitchen where Pepe Simón, the owner, and I

mother were. Like two brothers in Santiago de Compostela, Paco and Moncho Vilas, who opens Vilas, which their grandmother opened in 1915, and Anxo Vilas nearby, Pepe Simón has joined with the owners of four other Galician restaurants — one of them, Corbarro, located in Madrid — to produce as promote the best of Galician cooking.

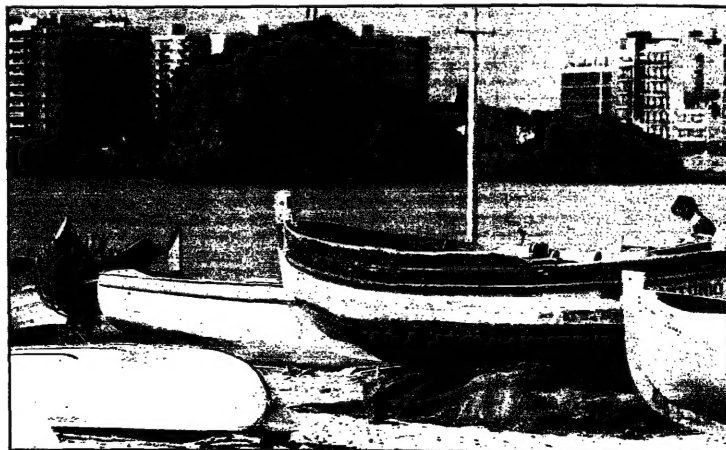
Setting plates of dark squid stew, ro shrimp, *empanadas* (pastry filled with various types of meat and fish) at traditional *locos con grelos*, ham should with turnip greens, before smiling guest Mr. Simón says, "Only the freshest ingredients. Maybe that's why Galician cooking has become fashionable."

Galicia's main airport is located just outside of Santiago de Compostela. For frequent service to Madrid and direct flight from Santiago to other Spanish cities.

Barbara Bell, a journalist based in Paris, writes often on Spain.



Cheese piled up at a Santiago de Compostela market.



A harbor view of La Coruña, a city renowned for its blue estuaries, with small fishing boats at rest.

Fiestas for Celebrating With Style Burst Out, From Barcelona's 'Crazy Week' to Málaga's Songs

(Continued From Page 8A)

the Centro Cultural de la Villa, with such classics as "La Revolución" and "La Tabernera del Puerto."

From Aug. 6 to 15 is one of the most typical of all *madridista* festivals, La Paloma, when people dress in the style of the last century, put flowers in their hair and dance in the streets.

Málaga

Andalusia has a different tempo. During the summer, within a radius of a few kilometers, there is a festival every night with *flamenco* center *honda* (a form of song in which the singer seems to be singing more to himself than to the audience), national dances, classical and modern music, theater, musicals, outdoor art shows and

pottery exhibits. In Málaga on June 6 there are bullfights and solemn processions. The big fair is held during the first part of August, with contests between drivers of decorated coaches drawn by four to six horses. It is held in the Plaza de Toros.

In Frigiliana from June 11 to 13, there is a "battle" between the Moors and Christians and a lively celebration. Vélez Málaga on June 24, the Feast of Saint John, has a flamenco contest, bullfights and choral groups. In Alhaurín de la Torre on the same day, there is one of the most important Flamenco Cante (*flamenco* song) contests in Andalusia.

Seville

One of the most important cultural events in Seville, the capital of Andalusia, is the

Festival of Italia in July and August, an undertaking that brings orchestras, dance companies, theater and musicals to the Roman ruins outside the city.

In Utrera on May 18, there is a *romería* to pay homage to the Virgin of Fatima. Villagers go to the country in decorated wagons drawn by flower-decked horses, mules, donkeys and oxen for a day of singing and dancing.

In July in the Seville area, there is the Feria de Santiago and Santa Ana in Dos Hermanas, with flamenco dancing every night of the week.

Granada

Granada, set high in the Sierra Nevada, mountains, is often considered the most sum-

mark the 50th anniversary of the assassination of the poet Federico García Lorca. The international events will include performances by the Philharmonic orchestras of Czechoslovakia, West Germany (Baden-Baden) and Spain; Plácido Domingo (June 27), the Martha Graham Dance Company and musical tributes to Lorca. Other festivals in the province include lively Christian and Arab "fairs" on June 13 in the towns of Vélez de Benaudalla and Trevélez and on June 25 in Motril.

Barcelona

Festivals in Barcelona have a special flavor. On April 23, the Día de San Jordi, or Saint George, the patron saint of the region, the city suddenly bursts with roses and

books. Traditionally, roses are given to women and books to men to observe the festival. Virtually every street corner has a bookseller and a flower vendor, and tourists vie with each other to offer the most beautiful rose.

At Sant Jordi, May 11 is the day of the herb. On the Calle Hospital near Las Ramblas, crowds jam the streets, buying herbs and spices for foods, medicinal cures, preserving fruits and making liqueurs from the dealers that bring their wares to this street one day a year.

June 23 is La Verbena de San Juan, when old furniture and trash are burned at night, and people dance around the fires.

On Aug. 15, the Fiesta de Mayor de Gracia, which Catalans call "the crazy week," offers games, sports, concerts and dances,

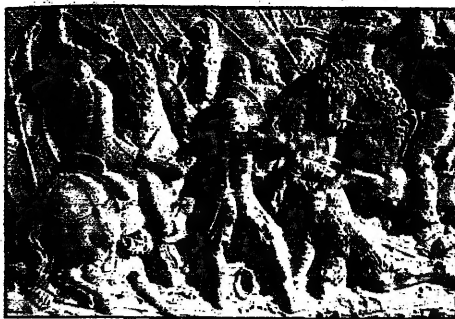
and more than 40 streets are decked out with flowers, flags and decorations.

The summer ends with the Festival de Merce, the patron saint of Barcelona. This year, the city plans to outdo last year's spectacle, when 160 acts were presented in 31 that attract fishermen from all over the world.

Leon

The northern city of León, which claims to have the best trout in Spain, organizes a trout fishing competition from March 31 to Aug. 31 that attracts fishermen from all over the world.

Mary Peiron Kennedy, a freelance writer based in Spain, specializes in cultural affairs.



Art and Architecture

A Renaissance Masterpiece In the Alhambra's Shadow

By Soren Melikian

GRANADA — Discovering an unexpected masterpiece, next door to one of the most famous monuments in the world, is one of the subtler forms of artistic enjoyment.

Millions of tourists have walked up the pebbly road that leads through the Moorish gate, now called the Door of Justice, into the Alhambra gardens in Granada. In the morning haze, the 14th-century horseshoe arch so typical of Arab art in Andalus and North Africa shimmers like the entrance into an Edenic vale.

As one gets closer to the stone tracery, inside the Alhambra, with its frail arches that hang like salacetas and barely seem to weigh on the slender twin columns, the feeling of having escaped reality grows. This is just the right mood to walk out and go over to the Palace of Charles V, around the corner. By rights, it should rate highly on the list of the 10 greatest royal palaces in Europe, although only one in a hundred visitors to the Alhambra ever seems to find his way into it. This may be because it looks vaguely familiar from a distance. The two-story facade of the rectangular structure over its rhythmic balustrade to Doric pillars. In the center of each one, a porch flanked by double columns on either side of a rounded archway calls to mind French Italianate architecture of the late Renaissance, such as the Cour Carrée in the Louvre. The ground floor, with its oval pedimented over a rectangular window piercing the carved masonry, has a Florentine touch to it.

The surprise comes as you step inside. Enclosed within the outer quadrangle, an oval courtyard framed by superposed colonnades, a lightness unrivaled in European Renaissance architecture. It manages to be austere and yet, through the play of light and shadow at any time of the day, full of alacrity. You feel that here is the ultimate masterpiece of one of the greatest architects in Europe.

The Palace of Charles V, which was begun in 1527, was designed by Pedro de Machuca, a Spanish aristocrat who was apparently not a practicing architect. He remains one of the most elusive figures of the Renaissance period. No other monument can be linked with his name. Contemporary accounts praise Machuca highly, but only as a painter. In his "Book of Paintings," the most famous piece of 16th-century art criticism, de Holanda squarely puts the aristocrat in the same league as Michelangelo, under whom he studied while in Italy. Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael. Hardly any of his paintings have survived that would support such a statement.

One suspects that the key to Machuca's multiple involvement in art must have been his close friend Alonso Berenguer, the towering figure of Renaissance painting and sculpture in Spain. Berenguer, like Machuca, spent years in Italy at roughly the same time. He, too, studied under Michelangelo, who speaks favorably of him in his letters to Vasari. It is probable that Pedro de Machuca assimilated the principles of architecture, at the same time as sculpture and painting, while he was working in Michelangelo's studio. But, judging from the palace at Granada, his inclinations took a very different turn from those of the Italian artist.

His sense of proportion is rooted in the teachings of Vitruvius, the ancient Roman architect, to which he adhered to a rare degree, reminding one of Il Bramante, the northern Italian master who rebuilt the extraordinary San Lorenzo church in Milan. More surprising still, Machuca's manner



Detail of bas-relief possibly by Machuca, top, marking Charles V's Pavia victory, and the courtyard.

in sculpture utterly differs from Michelangelo's. Again nothing survives of his work except for the lower reliefs that he carved on the pedestals supporting the twin columns on either side of the Western entrance porch. — If the carvings that are attributed to him really are from his hand, their stark vigor devoid of any penchant for the baroque points to a northern Italian strain. The battle scenes celebrating the victory of Charles V over François I of France at Pavia in 1525 rank among the great achievements of the later Renaissance period in Spain.

Machuca died in 1546, long before the palace was completed by his son Luis. At that time, only the first story was standing. The sculptors who were called in by Luis to execute the low reliefs on the first story included the Flemish sculptor Antoine de Leu. This would suggest that the son tried to respect his father's aesthetic inclinations. So perfect in conception was Machuca's project that one barely surmises that the palace was executed in several stages. Only bioculars — indispensable for viewing the palace with relief from the gradual change from the middle Renaissance to the quasi-classical feeling of the late 16th or not early 17th-century reliefs on the first floor.

Not least among Machuca's achievements is the fact that his palace blends into the site without harming the Arab palace. Perhaps he was careful to do so because he resided within the precincts in his capacity as secretary to the governor of the Alhambra. That he should have succeeded so well is the hallmark of a great master with an open-minded attitude to art, which was rare even in that international age.

Soren Melikian covers the International art markets for the International Herald Tribune.

Where to Stay
Reliving the Centuries
In the Stylish Comfort
And Grace of a Parador

By Barbara Bell

TRUJILLO — Until two years ago, the stories that spend from February to July here in annual-sized nests atop the ancient towers were about the only visitors to stay overnight in this village in Extremadura, which is known as the "cradle of conquistadors."

Then the Spanish government moved the ruins of a drafty, 16th-century convent near the Plaza Mayor and transformed it into the elegant Parador of Trujillo. It is the latest — number 80 — in the remarkable chain of government-run hotels called *paradores* that crisscross Spain.

Now foreign visitors as well as Spanish tourists and business travelers who previously might have spent two hours sightseeing here before resuming journeys westward to Portugal, south to Seville or northeast to Madrid check into the Parador and explore Trujillo's

sloping, narrow streets, historic churches and Renaissance palaces. They climb to the medieval castle, join the 10,000 residents at parades and oases — hilarious "bull-fights" that pit the men and boys of Trujillo against swift, sharp-horned cows — sip coffee beneath the bronze statue of the village's most famous son, Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of Peru, and then stroll back to the stylish comforts of a modern, first-class hotel.

Like about 40 *paradores* located in castles and palaces and within other historic walls throughout Spain, the Parador of Trujillo offers guests the convenience of a modern, first-class hotel with a direct-dial telephone, mini-hour room refrigerators, up-to-date plumbing, heat in winter and air-conditioning in summer — within a dramatic, often splendidly furnished setting that echoes past centuries.

Guests step through a doorway in a heavy wall, cross a cobble courtyard past the convent's chapel and enter a world of vaulted ceilings, cool stone corridors and massive stairways, colorful tiles and large, bright rooms, some with four-poster beds. The rooms surround the convent courtyard where orange and lemon trees grow.

The original occupants are re-

called in grace notes, such as paintings of members of various Spanish religious orders and in the small doors typical of a convent. The doors open at face level and are barred from the exterior with cross-pieces of black grillwork.

New as it is, Trujillo is in many ways typical of the *paradores* — the old Spanish name literally means "stopping place" — that travelers in Spain have acclaimed for more than half a century.

Widely perceived to have been founded in response to the wishes of foreign travelers, who came to Spain in the 1960s opening the age of mass tourism, the hotel network is actually almost 60 years old. King Alfonso XIII, grandfather of the present king, Juan Carlos I, chose the site of the first *parador* in the Gredos mountains west of Madrid in 1926 and inaugurated the Parador Nacional de Gredos two years later. It continues to operate and cater especially to hunters.

The main goal has always been to establish comfortable hotels to enable tourists to visit little-known areas of Spain where private enterprise has not built for fear of losing money.

For all their prestige, he added, the *paradores* lost money every year until 1985 when they finally turned a profit. The second aim of the *parador* system, he said, was to preserve historic buildings. Three more historic buildings, hotels that had been privately operated, are about to join the *parador* chain — the Hotel de los Reyes Católicos in Santiago de Compostela, the Muralla in Ceuta and the Hotel de San Marcos in León.

This preservation effort has made it possible for guests at the Parador of San Marcos in Granada, adjoining the splendors of the Alhambra, to walk in lovely patios where Queen Isabella and Ferdinand walked in the 15th century.

In Fuerteventura at the Parador El Emperador, a fortress with walls three meters thick atop a ridge overlooking France, only the debris of the view over the Bidasoa River have changed since it was founded in the time of Sancho



Great hall in the Hostal de los Reyes Católicos, Santiago de Compostela.

Alfonso, king of Navarre, in the 13th century.

The Parador of the Conde de Gondomar at Bayona, north of the Portuguese border on the Atlantic coast of Galicia, was built in the style of a Galician country manor house 20 years ago. Visitors, however, can walk back into history along the entire three kilometers (1.8 miles) of surrounding ramparts, with dazzling panoramas of crashing sea and calm bays. It was from lookouts here that the vessel Pinta was spotted on March 1, 1493, bridging the first word back to Europe of Columbus' discovery of America.

Where no historic buildings were available in areas that were deemed to need *paradores*, modern buildings were constructed, generally in architectural styles typical of their locations.

Many striking, modern *paradores* overlook the Mediterranean from Spain's eastern and southern coasts or beaches in the Canary Islands. Spectacular views of sparkling water, snow-covered mountains and deep gorges or ancient

fortress towers and keeps are almost a rule.

Food is a topic of intense interest in all of Spain's *paradores*. The *parador* system originally sought to promote the rich and varied cooking of the regions of Spain and it still owns three establishments called *Hosterías* that provide only meals, no rooms, in Foz de Arenal de Henares and Cruz de Tejeda in the Canary Islands.

Over the years, however, some crooks and administrators lost track of that commitment. A decade ago, guests in the dining rooms of certain *paradores* were dismayed by menus that featured non-descript "international cuisine" and excluded distinctly Spanish cuisine. In the 1980s, however, regional cooking has triumphed in the *paradores*.

The long, barrel-vaulted dining room at Trujillo serves excellent Extremadura regional dishes, such as well-seasoned lamb and thick, tasty soups and stews that arrive sizzling in little clay pots.

In Bayona, in the Rias Bajas region of the Galician coast, a *caldillo gallego*, a traditional soup rich

with beans, broth and bits of potatoes and greens, is an appropriate opening to a dinner featuring fish that may have been caught just that morning below the *parador's* ramparts. At Guadalupe, the roast baby goat is excellent; the most authentic *paella* is featured in Valencia; Manzanarez, in Don Quijote's region of La Mancha, serves "paño manchego," a vegetable stew, and "alpargatas," bread crumbs.

Each *parador* offers a three-course, fixed-price menu for just over \$10 as well as suggestions of *platos típicos*, regional dishes.

Rates for a double room average 7,000 pesetas. Reservations and other information may be obtained from: Paradores of Spain, Velleo, P.O. Box 5044, 28004, Madrid. Telephone: (1) 435 9700, 435 9744, 435 9868, 435 9814; telex: 44607 RRPJ. The *parador* network, whose official name is Administración Turística Española, has representatives in New York, Paris, Frankfurt, London and Buenos Aires.

What Endures Is the Land's Friendliness

(Continued From Page 8A)

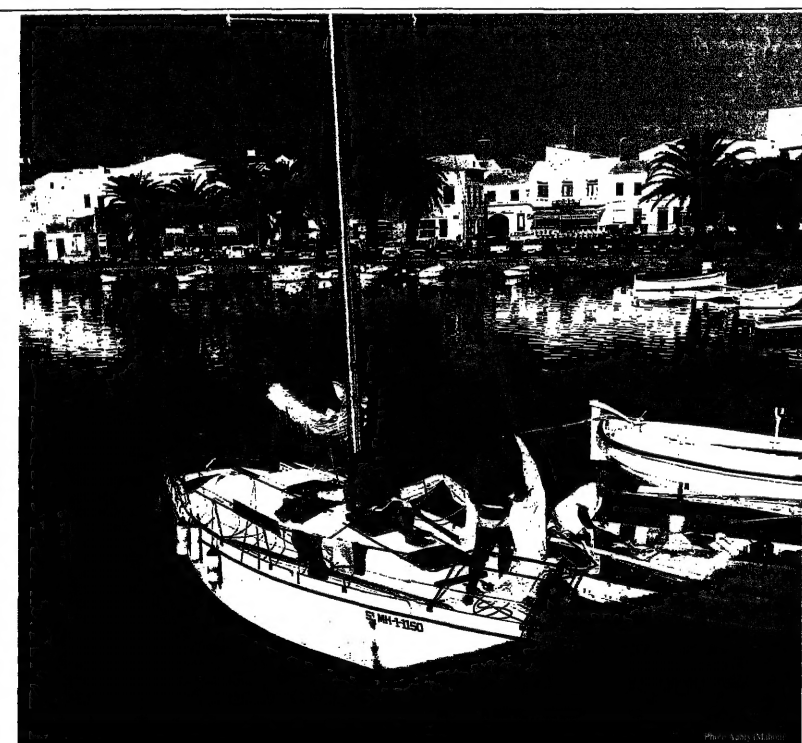
the overbuilt southern coasts, where millions of tourists head lemming-like every summer, but rather the Castilian interior and the northern coasts — the Basque country, the Santander coast and Galicia, an echo of Ireland. And this quintessential Spain, Andalusia, with the fine cities of Seville and Granada, its favorite places since there are so many. But to be provocative: Have you ever been in Ubeda, set amid the vast olive fields of Jaén province, or in Cuenca, with its houses dangling at the edge of a steep cliff, or in the medieval city of León, or in the maze-like walled town of Pedraza de la Sierra near Segovia, or in the spectacular Valle d'Arán in the Pyrenees?

I was lucky enough to get to know Spain during a period when, after a tormented century, the country came to peace with itself. The dictatorship collapsed and in its stead emerged a reconciliation between the winning and losing sides of the Spanish Civil War. The collective memory of this horrible trauma has persuaded most Spaniards that a certain political tolerance — not exactly a vibrant historical tradition — is necessary so that there will never be bloodied winners and losers again. Today the political symbols of this new order are a young king and an even younger Socialist prime minister.

We go back every Easter, somewhat unimaginatively, to the same villages on the island of Mallorca, where we now have a number of friends.

Every morning, from a bougainvillea-draped garden, I watch the sun rise over a massive rock cliff, sip a cup of coffee and muse over why I was so under to leave this country at all. But I really haven't left it. I just go away occasionally. But having Spain is like having a good and reliable friend. And I know that, we'll see each other again.

James M. Markham, the Bonn bureau chief of The New York Times, was the newspaper's bureau chief in Madrid from 1976 to 1982.



Rush hour in Menorca.

Dusk is falling. In this small village on the island of Menorca, the moment when the sun slips down between the gentle hills signals the start of rush hour.

But you have to really look to notice it. Some fishing boats are tied up in the small harbor which is the center of village life. Ten or twenty people come there for different reasons: to welcome the fishermen, to buy a few prizes the world's freshest fish, or just to wander around.

The returning boat may also include the peaceful arrival of a yacht, speeding to port after exploring the small neighboring islands.

It's not a strange coincidence if you're the only tourist.

It's normal.

As normal as making friends in a few moments, and being invited to have a drink in a picturesque little fishing tavern.

And don't worry about the language.

For your new friends, a smile and a tap on the shoulder are equal to the richest of vocabularies.

But best of all, Menorca's small fishing villages are only an example of what rush hour is like in a thousand villages in Spain.

Choose any of them and dive into that strange sensation which perhaps you thought was lost forever: peace and quiet.

Spain. Everything under the sun.



A Granada flower vendor.

Buena Cocina

Madrid's Culinary Scene Simmers With New Tastes

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — The restaurant scene in Madrid had been almost immobile since the forties. It included the luxurious Jockey and Horcher plus a bevy of convivial *tasca*s, the modest Madrid version of the French bistro. Then, a dozen years ago, things began to stir and have now reached the point where a new restaurant seems to open every day in the Spanish capital.

Today, Madrid offers a satisfying combination of traditional and *nueva cocina*, of trendy and mom-and-pop places. It is no longer a third-rate entry on the European culinary map.

The undisputed leader in a large field is Zalacain (Alvarez de Baena 4, phone 261 6840), a perennial candidate for a third Michelin star under chef Benjamin Urdinola and owner Jesús Oyarte. It is luxurious and, by local standards, expensive (about \$50 per person). It offers such refined fare as a shellfish and grapefruit "sausage," a lukewarm salad of partridge and mushrooms in a truffle vinaigrette or a lobster and artichoke stew. Similar but less expensive dishes in a younger ambience are offered by Principe de Viana (Manuel de Falla 5, phone 259 1448), run by Itzi Oyarte.

Horcher, founded in Berlin in 1904 and moved to Madrid in 1943 when Allied bombs were pouring on the German capital, remains an outstanding restaurant with an old-world atmosphere and stupendous Saxony china figurines placed around the diners (Alfonso XII 6, phone 222 0731). Married salmon, *concombre* don Victor, which is to be had, however, what a Rolls is to other cars, and venison are eternal favorites, but a more modern crayfish and watercress salad or rabbit in pastry with pink peppercorns are also offered now.

The young and enterprising Ramón Ramírez offers attractive five-course, five-wine *menú cocina* meals at his fashionable El Amparo (Paseo de la Castellana 3, phone 431 6456), which specializes in modern cooking with a Basque accent. Also modern, with an emphasis on fish (its oyster and saffron soup is a gem), is Cabo Mayor (Juan Ramón Jiménez, 37, phone 250 8776).

Two of Madrid's best young chefs worked for years in New York, and the influence can be felt in Tomás Herrero's *cuchin*, shrimp and mushroom salad at El Cendador del Prado (Prado 4, phone 429 1561) and in Paco Díaz's small potatoes filled with smoked salmon at El Círculo (Ortega y Gasset 29, phone 276 0144).

A centuries-old tradition of bracing fresh saltwater fish to Madrid has spawned some of the best fish restaurants in Europe. O'Paco (Rena Mercedes 20, phone 253 2333) is unsurpassed for such simple delicacies as steamed sea bass or a broiled turbot with a

drop of vinegar as the single condiment. At La Dorada (Orseña 64, phone 270 2004) the emphasis is on Andalusian-style deep-fried fish and sea bream or sea bass cooked in rock salt.

The *tasca*s remain the heart and soul of old Madrid. Among the best are Casa Lucio (Cava Baja 35, phone 265 3252), always jam-packed with local celebrities and where roast lamb and fried lake are fine. Arco (Plaza de los Carros 3, phone 265 1114), with its *langostinos* (delicate, pink-and-white striped shrimp), fried sole and chicken with garlic. La Financiera (San Mateo 4, phone 221 6186), with its delicious, tiny lamb chops, and De la Riva (Cochabamba 13, phone 250 7757) for clams *marinera* and roast veal brisnet or baby lamb.

The *tasca*s are the most genuine and original denizens of the Madrid restaurant world. They originated in the 19th century as simple taverns where heavy wine from La Mancha would be served straight out of the bulging goats' skins. Some of those establishments began serving simple meals, always in spartan surroundings, sometimes embellished by brightly colored, tiled walls. Fresh vegetables, deep-fried fish in olive oil and the roast baby lamb and sucking pig of Castile are the usual *tasca* staples together with — on specific days of the week — the *cocido*, Madrid's boiled dinner of chick peas, cabbage, meats and sausages.

In a city where notepaper and menial workers have always enjoyed an easy relationship, the *tasca*s were and still are a favorite meeting point for *madrilén*s of all sorts. Their owners like to cover the walls with photographs of local and foreign celebrities. It's corny but it isn't a mere publicity gimmick: those celebrities can easily be spotted sitting in the hard wooden chair of Arco, the oldest of the fine *tasca*s, or Casa Lucio. There, the genial owner, Lucio Blázquez, caters with the same bonhomie to the old Madrid craftsmen and to such famous clients as the members of Spain's Socialist government.

There are many Basque restaurants in Madrid. Guria (Hurtas 12, phone 239 1636) offers perfect *angulas* (baby eels) and lake stew. For paella and other Valencian rice dishes, La Barraca (Reina 29, phone 232 7154) is on the upswing and quite reliable.

Good beefsteak, formerly a rarity in Spain, is no longer so odd. There is none better in Madrid than that, from cattle in the León mountains, served at El Buey (General Parafías 10, phone 431 4492). Another new development is the growing popularity of southwestern French specialties, often brought by Basque chefs. At El Faísan de Oro (Bolívia 11, phone 259 3076), Mariel Vicente does a com-



Tasca remain the heart and soul of old Madrid. Among them is Lucio Blázquez's Casa Lucio, where local celebrities dine on specialties such as roast lamb and fried hake.

mendable job with her *foie gras* and *confit* from Castile, not French, ducks. The area centered on Madrid's Plaza de Toros is one of generally drab, middle-class housing, definitely not a tourist attraction. Yet, some of the city's best food in moderate prices can be found in unassuming little restaurants in this area.

At Viridian (Fundadores 23, phone 346 9040), Abraham García serves some of Spain's most imaginative cooking. His delicate style belies his origins as a young shepherd in the impoverished Toledo plains before he became an apprentice at a posh Madrid restaurant. Today, he skillfully renovates Spanish traditions with a blood-pudding crepe in a bell-pepper sauce or steamed turbot with fennel. His menu changes weekly, and his wines are unusual.

Two blocks away, Or-Dago (Sancho Dávila 15, phone 246 7185) is a popular representative of traditional Basque cooking. It is tiny, and reservations are very hard to get. Xabier

R. Urquiza, a former jai alai player, cooks in a cubicle and his wife and daughters tend the dining room. The house *txanguro* (dressed sea-spider) and *marmelada* (fresh tuna and vegetable stew) are remarkable.

Galicía, another northern coastal region, is well represented by Casa d'a Trova (Virgen del Portillo 3, phone 404 6453), a lugubrious place with fresh shellfish, boiled fish with the Galician paprika-and-olive-oil sauce (turbot, hake) and the hearty *lacón coxo grolas*, a boiled dinner of pork, chorizo sausage, potatoes and turnip greens.

The usual foreign restaurants are not particularly worthwhile in Madrid. Chinese places are dreadful, the Italian ones offer boring stereotypes and the French have only recently begun improving.

Two good French cooks have moved to the Spanish capital — Patrick Bure to the Ritz Hotel (Plaza de la Lealtad 5, phone 221 3857), and Ange Garcia to Lucio (Génova 19,

phone 419 4029). The young Stéphane Guérin of La Gastronomía (Plaza de Cines 8, phone 232 25 64) is quite promising — her files of grain-fed chicken with a watercress and sorrel sauce and her bitter-chocolate marmelade with a mocha sauce are worth a visit.

But it is the representatives of exotic cuisines, not always available in other European cities, that set Madrid apart in the field of ethnic cooking. The Caribbean, North Africa and the Middle East are well represented here.

Al-Mounia (Rocolesos 5, phone 275 0173) may rank with the best Moroccan restaurants anywhere. Couscous, in its various versions, is delicate and light, and *mafwad* (roast lamb, served only for six or more persons) is succulent. Honey-and-almond based pastries are homemade.

An equally reliable place is Sayat Nova (Costa Rica 13, phone 250 8755), which is Armenian with Lebanese overtones. The stuffed vine leaves and various kebabs are

excellent, and *fajde Aleppo* is a succulent dish lamb morsels with a yogurt and tomato sauce Good coffee.

One flight of creaky stairs up at Claudi Coello 41 (phone 431 4976) is the *Centur Cubana*, where all the classics from the *lucuma* daiquiri to the *ropa vieja* (shredded beef with black beans and plantains) are reliably prepared. The Cuban version of the *tamal* is also interesting.

For an unusual East European treat, the place is El Viejo Uno (Ribera del Manzanares 123, phone 241 0619), a modest establishment on the faraway banks of the Manzanares River, where Alicia Kucharska demonstrates daily how tasty Spanish game and fowl can be when cooked with the recipes of her native Poland.

Victor de la Serna, editor of Spanish *Travels*, a monthly report on Spain published in Madrid, writes regularly about food.



AND SMALL ONES.



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Imasco Says Enough Shares Offered for Genstar Buyout

NEW YORK—Imasco Ltd. has announced that enough shares of Genstar Corp. have been tendered under Imasco's \$1.69-billion offer to give it a majority of Genstar.

Imasco said late Thursday that its subsidiary, Royal Trust Co., had received more than 15.9 million Genstar shares already owned or tendered. Those, combined with the shares Imasco already owned or tendered, would give Imasco 51.5 percent of the votes attached to all Genstar shares, Imasco said.

Genstar is a Canadian building materials and financial services company whose main office is in San Francisco. Imasco, based in Montreal, owns Canada's leading cigarette maker and operates Potlatch Drug Stores and Harlan's restaurants in the United States.

Genstar agreed earlier this month to be acquired by Imasco, with Genstar shares exchanged for 38 Canadian dollars (\$41.75), or about 40.4 million common shares outstanding.

Imasco said it would be purchasing tendered shares on Friday, "continue to do so until the offer expires on April 22."

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Bids Raised for National Gypsum

SANTA MONICA, California—Wicks Cos. said Friday that it had raised its takeover bid for National Gypsum Co. for the second time in one day, by \$91.2 million, to \$1.46 billion in cash.

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Metal Trader To Give Up Its LME Seat

LONDON—One of the London Metal Exchange's 23 remaining trading members, Hoke Trading, has decided to give up its seat because of the crisis, a company spokesman said Friday.

Hoke was withdrawing from all metals trading "as soon as existing LME contracts are liquidated," the spokesman said, to "concentrate on the company's such as soft commodities."

The company's decision is expected to result in the loss of 25 to 30 trading and related staff.

The exchange's lack of progress toward a clearing-house system. The system was approved by the exchange last month as a means of preventing a repetition of the crisis that struck in trading nearly six months ago and forced the closure of the exchange's two contracts.

A spokesman for another trading member, J.H. Rayner, said last month suspended its activity on the exchange, said the suspension would remain in place until a clearing-house system was introduced.

Bid Made for Harris Graphics
The Associated Press
CHICAGO—AM International Inc., Chicago, is offering printing and electronic typesetting company, has made a \$235-million, \$21-a-share cash takeover bid for Harris Graphics Corp. of Melbourne, Florida. AM International said Thursday.

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Guinness Wins Battle for D

By Terry Truico
London—The 22.7-billion (£4.1-billion) takeover battle for Distillers Co. PLC, makers of Guinness, has ended Friday in victory for Guinness PLC, the diversified brewing concern, and defeat for the Argill Group, the investment group.

Mr. Guinness said he was "pleased" to have won the battle. He said the group's 14.4 percent stake in Distillers, which gave Guinness a clear majority, was "a victory for Guinness."

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have a majority, with 32 percent of the shares to Argill's 16 percent.

The merged company will create a diversified beverage empire with a net worth of over \$400 million on sales of \$3 billion, analysts said.

Coincidentally, another hard-fought 22.7-billion takeover offer, that of Hanson Trust PLC, the industrial conglomerate, said it had acquired a more than 46-percent stake in Imperial Group PLC, the cigarette, food and beer giant.

The Imperial board, which had previously opposed Hanson's takeover, said earlier this week it would recommend the bid following the failure of a takeover offer by United Brands (Holdings) PLC.

The battle for Distillers, like that for Imperial, was a bitter struggle that may alter the style of British corporate takeovers.

It was the first instance in British history of a takeover battle in which the target company proved it was a takeover campaign for a large firm, a pattern that has been repeated in recent years.

The fight began last fall, when Argill launched a hostile bid for Distillers, claiming the whiskey group needed new management. Distillers rebuffed the bid, but when it became clear that Argill would eventually succeed, the whiskey group recruited Guinness as a friendly "white knight" savior in January.

Friday's verdict was bad news for Argill, which had controlled 16 percent of the shares, and 23 million and 23 million shares in the company.

Argill's estimated profit for the year is \$4 million, its share price dropped Friday to 341 pence, down 17 pence, and analysts said they could drop lower.

But the battle burned Argill's image, despite the loss, analysts said.

The merged firm, in turn, must try to put a greater share in a market that is at best static and at worst declining. Distillers spent heavily to reject Argill's bid and may face a period of correction, analysts said.

Distillers' share price closed Friday at 686 pence, up 12 pence, but analysts said they could drop lower.

Guinness finished at 320 pence, down 16 pence.

Participants in the meeting say Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the two most powerful members, have stood back and allowed other members to bicker over familiar disputes.

Both countries have rejected as unworkable calls by some members for a deep production cut aimed at reversing the 50-percent drop in oil prices over the past five months.

Without their strong support, OPEC is unable to reach any meaningful accord. The basic problem remains that each producer is waiting for another to cut back.

Algeria, Iran and Libya want to make big cuts. Those countries, in turn, demand reductions from Norway and Britain, major producers outside of OPEC.

And the general despair, an OPEC minister joked with reporters Friday about confounding stories in the press. "You are a question group," he said, "relying on chance to turn the tables."

"Look who's talking," retorted an Arab journalist.

U.S. Income Rose 0.2% In March

By Bob Haggerty
WASHINGTON—U.S. personal income gained a weak 0.2 percent in March as subsidy payments to farmers declined and the savings rate slipped lower, the Commerce Department said Friday.

Personal spending was up 0.3 percent in March, but it was down in the first two months of the year.

Analysts with the Bureau of Economic Analysis said a big dip in government subsidy payments to farmers pushed the income index down a tenth of a percentage point.

But many economists said income rose 0.3 percent last month.

Personal savings as a percentage of disposable income fell from 4.3 percent to 4.2 percent in March.

The number of hours worked and average hourly earnings both increased, but employment declined, the report said.

Disposable income, available to spend after income taxes were withheld, gained 0.3 percent in March.

With income growth sluggish, the level of consumer debt near record highs and the savings rate low, Americans have little room to increase consumer spending.

Since consumer demand accounts for two-thirds of overall economic activity, this situation has raised concerns among economists about how strong growth will be this year.

The Commerce Department reported Thursday that the economy, as measured by the gross national product, was chugging at an annual rate of 3.6 percent in the first three months of this year, a four-fold increase over the weak pace from October through December.

But many economists said this rebound came primarily from a temporary improvement in the trade deficit.

(UPI, AP)

OPEC Meeting Flounders as Delegates Lose Interest

By Bob Haggerty
GENEVA—Even delegates to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are losing interest in efforts to reconcile fundamental concerns within OPEC.

"It's an exercise in frustration," a delegate who is usually helpful said Friday, the fourth day of fruitless talks. "Let's hope it ends soon."

After a brief gathering Friday, oil ministers from the 13 countries agreed only to meet again during June and Kuwait.

The meeting apparently is spinning on mainly because supporters of the Saudis are not willing to take the blame for breaking it up, rather than because of hope for a meaningful accord.

Some ministers have not even bothered to attend all the sessions, sending substitutes instead. In the meantime, the committee of experts outside the usual technical matters, ministers stroll along Lake Geneva or exchange news and rumors about the Libyan situation.

Though they ostensibly are in Geneva to talk about restraining output, many delegates have been distracted by their determination to avoid losing sales to rival producers.

Saudi Arabia, under pressure to offer more attractive terms, is expected to meet next week with its big U.S. customers.

The office of Coastal Corp., a Texas-based oil company, has been holding with representatives of some OPEC nations in the Hotel Intercontinental here.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

NEW RESEARCH 4

[illegible]

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry today that it will buy 200 tons of gold abroad for a coin issue, subject to parliamentary approval.

However, one foreign gold trader said the ministry has already covered the amount through international bankers on option contracts, which will become orders if the bill is passed.

April 18	Inventory/Adm.
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[illegible]

Registered Office: Luxembourg, 20 Blvd E. Servais
L.C. LUXEMBOURG B 21454.

of the shareholders of Leicom Fund will be held at the registered office at 03.30 p.m. on April 28, 1986 with the following:

AGENDA

1. Approval of the reports of the board of directors of the statutory auditor;
2. Approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended December 31, 1985;
3. Allocation of the net result;
4. Discharge to the directors and the statutory auditor for the proper performance of their duties during the year ended December 31, 1985;
5. Re-election of statutory auditor;
6. Election of one new director;
7. Modification of point 11 chap. IV "Investment Restrictions" of the prospectus of the company;
8. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions of the shareholders will be passed at a simple majority of those present and voting, each share is entitled to one vote provided no person as shareholder and/or proxyholder may vote for more than 20% of the shares issued nor for more than 40% of the shares present at the meeting. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy. In order to participate in the above meeting the owners of bearer shares shall have to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of Leiscom Fund or at a bank acceptable to Leiscom Fund.

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

[illegible]

Pounds Sterling

[illegible]

Deutsche Marks

[illegible]

E.C.U.

[illegible]

Canadian Dollars

[illegible]

Costs: \$100,000

[illegible]

FOR THE LATEST WORD ON
EUROBONDS
READ CARL GEWIRTZ
EACH MONDAY IN THE INT

PEANUTS

A 16x16 crossword puzzle grid. The grid contains black squares and white squares. Numbers are placed in the top-left corner of the starting squares for words. The numbers are as follows:

- Row 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
- Row 2: 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
- Row 3: 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51
- Row 4: 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68
- Row 5: 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85
- Row 6: 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102
- Row 7: 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119
- Row 8: 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136
- Row 9: 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153
- Row 10: 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170
- Row 11: 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187
- Row 12: 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204
- Row 13: 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221
- Row 14: 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238
- Row 15: 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255
- Row 16: 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
52 Talk continuously	62 First-rate, to	74 Deserted	84 Was aware
53 Borneo antrophoid	63 Elec. units	75 Was fed, for example	85 City near Sacramento
54 Emulate the facade	64 Retch-thal, Thai province	76 More natural	86 Exclamation of regret
55 When Columbus	65 Italian lawn	77 Bowed pluck	87 Exclamation of regret
56 Made his last voyage	66 Lemur called bushful Billy	78 Metamorphose	88 River in Brazil
57 End up	67 Calo was one	79 Otypic louse	89 Urban citizen
58 Hemidemi-semiquaver, e.g.	68 Artistic	80 Promly	90 One to Juan
	69 Artistic	81 Paces in front	91 Louis XIV or XV
	70 —mujeres (other women): Sp.	82 One in pain	
		83 Hit hard	
		84 To be	
		85 To be	
		86 To be	
		87 To be	
		88 To be	
		89 To be	
		90 To be	
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		97 To be	
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		100 To be	

BOOKS

America. The excitement and urgency of war eroded moral restraints. Couples married in haste, often without giving their actions serious consideration. For unmarried women in the era before the Pill, it was dangerous but hard to resist a soldier or sailor who would be gone tomorrow and might never

One of the best chapters provides a history of women's involvement in war, from the eras of Joan of Arc, Molly Pitcher and Florence Nightingale to the days of the FANYs (British nurses of the Crimean War), the American WACs (Women's Army Corps) and the Rosie the Riveters, who did heavy work in U.S. war plants. The author gives some amusing insights into the prudery of the British War Office in designing the first uniforms for the female auxiliaries. There was considerable bureaucratic soul-searching among its senior officers whether breast pockets on women's uniforms would draw too much attention to the female anatomy and encourage public speculation about the lax morality of the corps."

By the time thousands of American women were in the service in World War II, their uniforms were looking better, but their reputations were not. Ru-

more of the alleged moral looseness of the WACs, the Armed Forces nurses and other women's services circulated. The fighting soldier did not like his woman working in war plants or joining the service; he cherished the vision of her back home waiting for him. The concept of women in uniform was an "insult to the collective machismo of the American male."

Whether their men liked it or not, the women were needed in this war effort. Probably no one in World War II, however, envisioned the ultimate results of the women's enjoyment of their increased wages, new-found independence and sense of self-esteem. The foundation for the social revolution of the 1960s and '70s had been laid.

The book studies in detail the sex lives of the British soldier and the GI. A 1945 U.S. Army survey of the American troops was kept secret for almost four decades "because it reflected badly on the public image of the GI as a clean-living crusader for democracy."

Some of the findings concern homosexuality. Costello writes that World War II, "by the very act of bringing so many homosexuals together, helped sow the seeds of a collective consciousness that was to contribute to the evolution of the so-called Gay Liberation movement in the United States 20 years after the war had ended."

The reader is given an overdose on the subject of bordellos, one-night stands and venereal diseases. By the time the healing magic of a new drug, penicillin, makes its appearance in the text, it is a relief that the subject can now be changed.

Costello also offers an amusing review of the Hollywood "pimp girls," among them Betty Grable, Rita Hayworth and Jane Russell, who posed for the posters popular among GIs during the war.

The book would be far more effective if the author had better organized his material and had not jumped back and forth so much in his chronology and text. But for sociologists, historians of the period and writers concerned with the changing attitudes of women, "Virtue Under Fire" is an interesting read.

The author of "Letitia Baldridge's Complete Guide to Executive Manners" wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



* HOW ON EARTH DID YOU MANAGE TO GET YOUR BOW TIE INTO THE SOUP? *

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse April 18
Copies will be local currency unless otherwise indicated

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

SATURDAY FORECAST - CHANNEL: Slight, FRANKFURT: Clear, Temp. 11-2 (52-30), LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 10-5 (50-41), MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 13-3 (55-37), NEW YORK: Fair, Temp. 20-7 (68-45), PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 12-5 (54-41), ROME: Cloudy, Temp. 15-9 (59-30), TELAVIV: NA, ZURICH: Cloudy, Temp. 7-2 (45-36), BANGKOK: Thunderstorm, Temp. 35-23 (95-82), HONG KONG: Cloudy, Temp. 27-24 (75-75), MANILA: Fair, Temp. 34-22 (93-72), SEOUL: Foggy, Temp. 27-17 (72-63), SINGAPORE: Thunderstorm, Temp. 30-24 (86-75), TOKYO: Fair, Temp. 17-10 (63-50).

BBC	714.50	194	
BHF-Bank	583	393	
BMW	415	489	
Commerzbank	369	377.50	
Conti Gurrini	251	225	
Daimler-Benz	1,556	1,348	
Deutsche Bank	1,337	1,327	
Deutsche Babcock	237	248.50	
Deutsche Bank	852.50	956.50	
Dresdner Bank	492.50	594	
GHH	291	268	
AECI			
Anglo American			
Anglo Am Gold			
Barrick			
Blyvoor			
Bufile			
De Beers			
Drifconet			

1130	Piercy	334	334	Prillinger	418
1140	Prudential	999	999	Rockyche	418
1150	Racal Elec	284	284	Rodriguez	183
1160	Randstein	387	387	Rousell Udel	183
1170	Rank	339	339	Sonoff	722
1180	Reed Int'l	954	954	Stis Roadman	183
1190	Reichers	458	458	Thermco	183
1200	Royal Dutch	382	382	Thompson CSP	183
1210	RTZ	722	722	Telnet	183
1220	Satchi	458	458	CAC Index: 373.28	
1230	Schlumberger	458	458	FTV Index: 245.50	

Tokyo		SBC	
Akai	380	Swiss Reinsurance	3775
Asahi Chemical	387	Swiss Volksbank	2900
Asahi Glass	847	Union Bank	5440
Bank of Tokyo	1130	Wernerthur	7150
Bridgestone	770	Zurich Ins	3295
Canon	615		
Casio	1190	SBC Index: 578.30	
Citibank	1540	Previous: 648.58	
Daiichi Kangaku	460		
Daiichi Sankyo	489		

34798	1 Corpco	37112	11%	111% + 1/2
14490	Intl Trade	37114	17%	219% + 1/2
20180	Intl Pipe	37116	11%	111% + 3/8
5330	Isaco	37118	10%	
34057	Ivaco Bk	37120	10%	
8000	Johnson	37122	28%	264% + 1/2
18712	Kellogg H	37124	28%	294% + 1/2
37712	Kerr Aft	37126	15%	15%
2800	Logans	37128	49%	43% + 1
6400	Lowl Cam	37130	8%	8%
		37132	10%	
		37134	10%	
		37136	10%	
		37138	10%	
		37140	10%	
		37142	10%	
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Wire	\$11 1/4	11 1/4
at	\$22 1/4	23
City	\$22 1/4	28
Corp	\$34	33 1/2
Co	\$19	19 1/4
da	\$22 1/4	22 1/4
Bank	\$22 1/4	22 1/4
isco	\$22 1/4	23
ra	\$22 1/4	23
67,667 shares		

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14312	Loebow Co	337	25%	27 1/2	+1 1/2
11978	Lumonics	517 1/2	26%	27	
145625	Magna A 1.	530 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	

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